

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919

## "Wife's Deadliest Rival Not Another Woman, But Her Husband's Job"

"When a Man Is Made to Choose Between a Woman and His Career," Says Novelist Tod Robbins, "He Should Stick to His Career—Girl Who Would Marry Him Only on Condition That He Give Up His Dearest Ambitions Should Be Put Out of His Life."

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall

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LOVE or a career—which? No, this is NOT another of those interviews with a flaming feminist, who believes a husband should be dust beneath the chariot wheel of any woman who by her Art can make as much as \$10 a week. Nor will you be asked to read—to-day, anyway—the purring sentimentalities of the "old-fashioned woman" who talks of Giving All for Love, and acts on the principle of taking from love all the traffic will bear.

It is only the exceptional woman, even to-day, who has anything like a career to renounce or not to renounce for the man she loves. But are not men continually being confronted by the parallel dilemma? Have they not always struggled with it? Adam's career in Eden was ruined irretrievably, we are told, through his yielding to the woman he loved. Mark Antony threw away his career as world conqueror for the love of Cleopatra.

When the issue is drawn for the modern man between the work he wants to do and the woman he wants to love, how does he decide? "The deadliest rival of the American wife or sweetheart is not another woman but an American job. Yet the woman who seeks to destroy this rival destroys her own happiness." That is the conclusion drawn by an American young man, Tod Robbins, whose newly published realistic novel, "Red of Sun," is one of the most promising pieces of fiction done in this country for a long time.

It is the story of the son of a fisherman in a Long Island village, who has ambitions and ideals which would lift him far above his surroundings. Yet, in the end, the commonplace, hen-minded little woman catches him and clips his wings. He might have continued to fight against the seductive influences of poverty and sordid environment. He obviously hasn't a chance to do anything except catch fish like his father before him, after his loneliness and starved affections have betrayed him into a marriage with the woman who wants to "mother" him but who does not dream of understanding him.

"Your hero," I told Mr. Robbins, "has done exactly what everybody always advises a woman to do—he has made love and its gratification the most important thing in life. Yet his decision makes of him a pitiful, almost a contemptible figure."

"He is going to have a lot of bad half-hours," the novelist admitted. "He is going to regret, deeply and often, giving up the work he loved for his wife. As he broods over it, he may even turn against her, as so many men have turned against the women who thwarted their ambitions."

"Then you think that when a man has to choose between a woman and his work he should sacrifice the woman?" I asked.

important than love, yet no man really sacrifices love for work," Mr. Robbins continued paradoxically. "Love, for which he must trample under foot the best of himself is not love at all. Suppose he thinks himself in love with an unscrupulous girl who wants a great deal of money and who will marry him only on condition that he give up his dearest ambitions and make money swiftly, perhaps discreditably. She is not really the woman for him, and the sooner he puts her out of his life the better. Likewise he is foolish if he marries the superficial girl, who may not be heartless but who is too shallow to understand him. The attraction she may have for him will be a transitory thing."

"Perhaps," I suggested, "he had better not marry, if he wants a career. Do you agree with Kipling that?"

"Strong hearts faint by a warm hearthstone. He travels the fastest who travels alone!"

"I don't agree with that at all," he replied. "From the ideal hearthstone a man goes forth refreshed and warmed for the battle of life. With the right sort of wife he will travel faster and farther than he could go alone."

"She is the woman who does not laugh at his ideals or nag the life out of his ambitions. She keeps his torch alight with the breath of her interest and encouragement. She understands that, even from her selfish point of view, it is better for him to have work which absorbs him for hours every day, in order that absence and outside interests may send him back to her with an ever fresh realization of the wonder of her and of their love. If you want an emotion to last you must not overwork it."

"It is true that the American business man sometimes carries too far his devotion to the job of money-making, from the viewpoint of domestic happiness. Jealousy in the American wife is more commonly aroused by her husband's work than by another woman, and I think she not infrequently has a case. Yet unless she handles the situation with tact she is more likely to antagonize her husband than to recapture his interest."

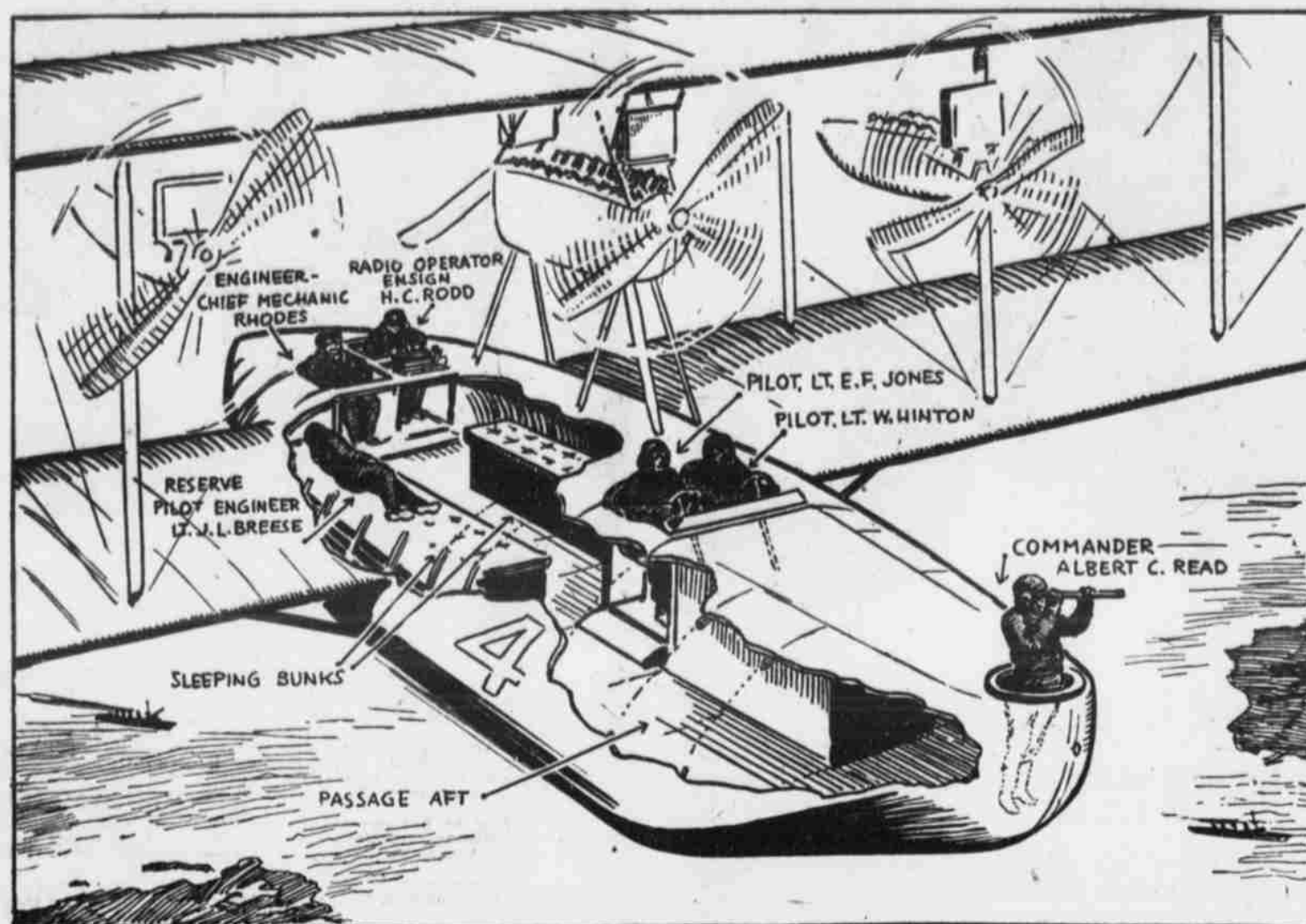
"Wouldn't it be a good idea," I suggested, "for her to cultivate a few interests of her own? Why should not women, as well as men, have the joy of coming back to the shelter of love after the struggle to realize ambitions?"

"Love-making and career-making ought not to conflict for either sex," agreed Mr. Robbins. "Why think we must choose between them? Why not take both? In the complete life, they synchronize." Or, as it is written in an old poem I like:

"Beloved, let us both work so well, That all our work is richer for our love. And still our love is sweeter for our work."

## How the NC-4's Crew Is Quartered While Flying

Diagram Showing Where the Commander Is Stationed, Where the Pilots Sit, Accommodations for the Radio Operator and the Mechanician, and Sleeping Quarters and Connecting Passageway



## What to Do Until The Doctor Comes

By Charlotte C. West, M. D.

Series of Articles Written Especially for The Evening World Cut Out and Save in Your Home

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### SCALDS AND BURNS

EVERY ONE should have snugly tucked away in a convenient corner a little emergency case labeled "Quick Aid to the Injured." A shoe box will hold the following articles:

- Half a dozen bandages varying in width from 1 to 4 inches.
- A spool of adhesive plaster 2 inches wide.
- A tourniquet (this can be made in a moment and will be explained later).
- A roll of absorbent cotton.
- A package of sterile gauze.
- A pair of scissors.
- A hand brush.
- A bottle of liquid soap (tincture of green soap in the best).
- A glass vial containing 1 dozen bicloride of mercury tablets 1,000 strength.
- A small bottle of phenol solution.
- A bottle of carbolized vaseline.
- A package of bicarbonate of soda.
- A bottle of boracic acid.
- A 3-ounce bottle of tincture of iodine.

Thus equipped we are ready to render first aid in almost any everyday household injury. Lack of efficient kitchen help is causing many minor accidents, notably scalds and burns. Now the first thing to remember in scalds and burns is to apply nothing that will stick, and so tear off the skin upon removal, therefore all applications must be wet or oily. The second thing to remember in extensive burns is to protect the part from air, not only for the relief of pain but to prevent air-born infection.

There is nothing more painful than a steam scald; when but slight the part should be covered with wet bicarbonate of soda (cooking, not washing soda) or plunged in a strong solution of cooking soda and cold water. Other remedies are white of egg and olive oil, or lard and oil, plain or mixed with chalk or whiting. If the scald is extensive, sprinkle liberally with cooking soda and cover with soft cloths wrung out of very cold water. Turpentine liniment is a valuable remedy for ordinary burns and one that should be on every kitchen shelf. This liniment can easily be made by melting over a low temperature 13

ounces of resin cerate, merely melted as quickly as possible, then add 8 ounces of oil of turpentine until a smooth mixture results. Be sure to label properly.

When a child suffers an extensive burn, or falls into boiling water, the little body should immediately be covered with a clean cloth; oils or saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda, or whatever remedy is handiest, can then be poured quickly and liberally upon the sheet, drowning it completely. Cover with a blanket.

## TWO MINUTES OF OPTIMISM

By Herman J. Stich

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### Can You Bite?

YOU won't stand firm till you stand on your own feet. The further you lean back the harder you'll fall when your mainstay is detached. You will begin to fare well when you say farewell to "pull."

The more you seek or accept the consideration others are denied, the more you're coddled when others are kicked, the more you're feted when others are fettered—the harder will be your lot when you must ultimately make headway of your own motive power.

The more you're sequestered and fostered, the more your path is smoothed and obstructions removed, the warmer you're housed—the more certainly and the more suddenly will you succumb when you're exposed to the modern Olympus—competition and comparison. If you've always been babied, you'll never father any enterprise.

Your parenthetical props can't shield you forever. Eventually the need for curtailment will arise and you'll go—parenthesis and all.

Then how will you walk if you haven't even learned to crawl? And how can you expect to run if you never walked without a stick? If you've never made progress off crutches, how will you possibly sustain yourself without them?

You never manouvered a paddle. What will you do when the water begins to lap into your boat. You never sat unsupported in the saddle. You never tamed a coltish job. What will happen to you when circumstance grips the bit between its teeth and has its own head? You're trying to travel to success in a balloon—you'll have to walk back.

In these days everything of any account is engineered by men who neither sought nor bought favor. They labored unconstrained and unconfined. They thought and fought unthrilled and unfettered of obligation to "pull." They cut their leading strings when they dis-

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## So Many French Girls Marrying U. S. Soldiers Rules Had to Be Printed

French Laws Make Marriage No Easy Accomplishment for Doughboys, and French Mothers Worry Over Their Daughters' Happiness in America, but This Doesn't Keep Cupid From Being Very, Very Busy.

By Elizabeth Van Benthuyzen

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PARIS, May 15.

SO common have become the marriages of French girls to American soldiers that an official pamphlet has been issued giving the legal requirements and formalities for the marriage of Americans in France, and many anxious French mothers are flooding the mails with questions as to the status of their daughters when they come to America, with the men who followed Pershing.

"My daughter is soon to marry an American soldier of the West," wrote one French woman. "Is it true that still the Sioux Indians are on the border and that my child is in danger in going there?"

The next one asked:

"Is it true that polygamy exists always in the United States and that my son-in-law will have the right to take as many wives as he pleases?" Mr. Charles Gerson Loeb, prominent in the legal colony in Paris, was selected to draw the pamphlet which sets forth the demands made by the French law on the about-to-be-wed, and he has been called upon often to make explanations to the French as to the rights that the women have in America.

I found the American Ambassador of Cupid in his office at No. 36 Avenue de l'Opera. Here are his instructions to loveless American doughboys and French girls:

"Marriage in France is essentially a civil contract. This principle was established by the Constitution of 1791 and has been consecrated ever since by the laws of the French Republic, and the Penal Code at this day forbids any minister or priest of any church or cult to give a marriage benediction to persons who have not previously justified to them that their marriage has been celebrated by competent civil officers, that is to say, by the Mayor of the town or district in which at least one of the parties has resided for a month.

"It follows that in France the religious celebration of a marriage is of no practical importance whatsoever and has no legal force or effect."

"All Americans, whether civilians, officers or soldiers, forming a part of the American Expeditionary Forces in France are subject to these same rules when they contract a marriage in France, and it makes no difference whether the bride is of American or foreign nationality. Therefore, in all cases of the marriage of an American in France the ceremony should be carried out in conformity with the French law and by a French Mayor. The laws of the United States hold valid a marriage contracted in France between two Americans or between an American and a French citizen, or between an American and a foreign citizen of any other country if the marriage is done in accordance with the French law."

There are twenty districts in Paris alone, each having its own Mayor, and the American here must, of course, reside in the district for a month, or the girl must have done so.

The pamphlet goes on to say that the test of capacity to marry in France is nationality and domicile, that the person wishing to marry will be governed by the laws of his own country as to age limit, the production of a birth certificate, parental consent and the publication of banns. In other words, an American marries according to French ceremony and

details would be enough, but there are some more to face the American who is bringing home a wife. The landlord or the janitor of the house where the parties live must give them a certificate of domicile showing more than a month's residence in the particular Arrondissement or district, and then the Mayor may make the pair one.

While one need not publish the banns in America, under the French law, they have to be published in France for all marriages. Usually the period is for ten days, but a special dispensation is given soldiers and war workers by the official who corresponds to the District Attorney in this country.

## Odd Wedding Customs in Other Lands

In the Hawaiian Islands—Dancers Performing Butterfly Dance at a Wedding Festival

